Thus the incident will be closed with the ardent hope that another will not occur in the course of the Baltic fleet's journey to

Previous to the receipt of press reports of the Czar's action, the greatest anxiety was felt at the Department. With the expeption of a cable despatch from Spencer Eddy, Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, reporting that the Russian Government had elived the British demands and was considering them, no word was received from abroad. Becretary Hay called early at the Department and had a conference with the President before departing for New York.

In the opinion of the Department, the report of Admiral Rojestvensky to the Czar will have little effect on Russia's action, whatever explanation may be forthcoming of the attack on the fishing fleet. Whether Admiral Rojestvensky believed the fishing smacks to be Japanese torpedo boats, or whether the attack was made by subordinate officers without his knowledge, the effect was the same and the reparation must be as ample as though the attack

were made by direct order of the Admiral. Press reports during the day stated that the colliers of the Russian fleet had arrived at Vigo, and it is, therefore, assumed that within the next twenty-four hours some of the warships will arrive at that port, in which case a report will no doubt be forwarded to St. Petersburg. The Russian Government has been trying all day to get into communication with Admiral Rojestvensky. His report of the North Sea affair is naturally awaited with great interest, but, as stated, it will probably have no effect on the action of Russia in its amends to Great Britain. Much interest is felt here as to the reports that drunkenness is widely prevalent in the Russian fleet among both officers and men, but it is not expected that Admiral Rojestvensky will enlighten the world in

An official of the Government said today that he had seen reports received from a foreign officer who had twice boarded the Russian cruiser Askold at Shanghai, during the complications following the escape of that vessel from Port Arthur, and that on both occasions officers and crew were in a state of beastly intoxication. The drinking of vodka and champagne to excess is widely reported to be a weakness of Russians during the present war, both affoat and ashore, and no doubt otherwise inexplicable blunders may thus become intelligible.

It will not surprise well informed persons here to learn that the Russian Admiralty has already received a full report from Admira Rojestrensky and Clab it is withholding the facts from the Foreign Odice. These branches of the Hussian Government have been at loggerheads ever since the inception of the war, and the Admiralty has consistently sustained the acts of naval officers. This was notably the case in the course of the Red Sea seizures, when serious complications would have ensued had the advice of the Russian Admiralty been followed by the Czar. It is believed that Count Launsdorff perceives the difficulty of the present situation and is anxious to make all amends for the costly blunder of the Baltic fleet, but that the Admiralty is actually taking the other side and is sustaining the action of the fleet. Fortunately for the interests of peace, the Czar has promptly disavowed the action of the fleet and is apparently ready to make

due amends One of the features of the North Seal episode freely commented upon by naval officers is the revelation of demoralization in the Russian Navy. Whether the cause is strong drink or fear of the Japanese, the fact remains that the Baltic fleet has proved itself far more dangerous to Russia as a possible firebrand among the maritime Powers than to Japan. It is believed that a sense of this demoralization will be borne home to the Russian Government and that some of the offending commanders, if not Admiral Rojestvensky himself, will be immediately recalled.

FEELS RUSSIA: IS OFFENDED. France Hears That England's Note to the Czar Is Brutal.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN PARIS. Oct. 25 .- THE SUN correspondent learns from an excellent Russian source that Great Britain's demand for the punishment of the officers guilty of the attack on the Hull fishing fleet causes much feeling in St. Petersburg.

Such a demand was never before so brutally conveyed by a great European power, unless it was by Turkey.

Russia will readily admit the offence and make just and ample reparation in the method usual among equal Powers when the occasion arises; but it is felt that the exacting of the punishment of the officers in Russia's active service seems to show an unformsary desire to seize advantage of the circumstances to inflict needless humiliation upon Russia.

The punishment of offenders, it is asserted. is a matter for internal settlement and should not be demanded by foreigners. Nevertheless, THE SUN's informant thought even that may be granted, so desirous is Russia of avoiding complications.

The SUN correspondent learns that France is ready to second Russia's complacency rather than have complications. but hopes that diplomacy will find a method that will take the edge off such an exceptional lumination.

All the Paris journals comment upon the outrage and unanimously predict that Russia will at once consent to make the necessary reparation. The Matin says that the nervousness and inexperience of the Russian officers constitute a danger for citrals and for the Russian squadron itself.. It seems that, although Russia has ships she has no sailors to man them. All the papers pay a tribute to the moderation of the British press. They praise its sang froid, as tending to show that the legitimate irritation of the British nation will have no unpleasant consequences.

Only Suggestions There in Explanation of Russian Fleet's Act.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Tokio, Oct. 25 .- The greatest interest is manifested here in the outcome of the North Sea incident, the news of which was for a long time disbelieved, it seeming impossible that such an outrage could

have been committed. It is suggested that the Baltic fleet wanted a pretext for its recall, or that Russia sought complications that would ble her to escape from humiliation. The Jij Shimpo rejects both suggestions as absurd, even for Russia.

SITUATION GRAVE. German View That Dangerous Conflict

May Arise. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. COLOGNE, Oct. 25 .- The Cologne Gazette in a leading article evidently inspired from

Berlin says to-day:
There can be no mistake about the gravity of the situation. If Russia does not offer the most complete reparation and furnish adequate guarantees for the future, a conflict of a most dangerous character may arise. We cannot believe Electric Trucks

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Largest Electric Vehicle Builders in the World, Broadway and 50th Street.

the work of

horses

at less

burg on this point; but delay is dangerous. Russia stands isolated in this matter, and the consequence is obvious."

"INEXCUSABLE OUTRAGE." Earl of Selborne's Characterization of the Bussian Act.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Oct. 25.-The Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, presiding tonight at a dinner given by the Pilgrims' Club to Rear Admiral Jewell and the officers of the American squadron now at Gravesend, referred to the "inexcusable outrage" perpetrated by the Russians on the Hull trawlers. He said that he believed that it would be impossible for either the British or American navy to make such a terrible blunder, but that if either of them did its Government would immediately make ample apology, make every reparation in its power, punish the responsible officers, and make every possible security against the recurrence of

such an affair. This statement elicited loud cheers. Continuing, the speaker said that he had not the slightest doubt that the Czar and the Russian nation would feel the same remorse that the British and Americans would in similar circumstances and that they would take the same action to clear

Lord Selborne said many appropriate and pleasant things about the American navy, from which, he declared, the British were most willing to learn. American warships could not visit the United Kingdom

Admiral Jewell made a speech, in which he thanked God the day had come when neither the British nor the American navy could be jealous of the other's development.

NO FIGHTING, RUSSIANS SAY. But Paris Hears That the Japs Are Again on the Offensive.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports that there was no fighting between the armies on the Sha River yes-

Paris, Oct. 25.-The Petit Parisien reports the receipt of private telegrams from Mukden, asserting that the day these centre has resumed the offensive and that all the Mikado's forces have been advereing since yesterday. At many points hardly three-quarters of a mile separates the hostile

TOKIO, Oct. 25,-It is reported that on Saturday the Russians delivered a most determined attack upon the Japanese position at Linshinpu, west of Shahopu, but were

The Jiji reports that on Thursday no Russian troops were inside the walls of Mukden

The Russians recently purchased 30,000 Chinese garments. They have extensively mined the railway south of Mukden. On Friday 5,000 Russiars arrived at Tamintun, southeast of Sinmintain, and reoccupied a region that they abandored previous to the battle of the Sha River.

The Japanese hav- accumulated at Liao-The Japanese have accumulated at Liao-yang provisions surficient to supply half a war, and the whole cost of the Spanish war, and the whole cost of the increase of war, and the windows for six months. At Yin-the army from 27,000 to 61,000 men. kow, the port of Newchwang, are more supplies and a great amount of fodder Washington, Oct. 25.-The Japanese

Legation has received the following telegram from the Foreign Office in Tokio: "Our total casualties at the battle of the Sha up to Oct. 25, including officers.

WANTED GIBRALTAR MAPS. Former English Soldler in Our Army Declines a Bribe of \$1,000.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25. - Private Peter G. Emmett of the Coast Artillery at Fort McHenry, who served twelve years in the British Army two of which were spent in the stronghold of Gibraltar, has had an offer of \$1,000 if he will make drawings of the plans of Gibraltar, such as were recently found in the streets of Baltimore. This proposition, he says, was made to him on last Thursday night by a stranger in Harlem Park. The man spoke with a foreign accent.

Some time ago maps of forts Horeshand, Hurst Castle and Gibraltar were found on the streets of Baltimore. Private Emmett, who examined them, recognized them as crude but faithful drawings of the forts. He said that in case of war with England they would prove invaluable to the enemy. Since then a stranger has appeared at Fort McHenry and has had several interviews at other places with Private Emmett. He offered Emmett \$1,000 to reproduce the drawings of the forts or to make drawings of his own.

Emmett says this stranger was about 50 years old and about five feet ten inches tall, and has a dark red beard which he chews as he talks. He was dressed in black and wore a soft hat and glasses. Emmett believes he is a spy of a foreign Government, probably a Russian, and thinks he came here from Washington.

Emmett refused to make the drawings. I can't shatter an oath," he told the man. The emissary tried to work on Emmet's feelings as an Irish-American, but Emmet

remained firm.

"If ever Uncle Sam," he said, "requires of me the services you seek, and I am a sworn soldier of the Union, then I will use my knowledge of British Army matters, but until then I have nothing to say.'

JAPS EAGER TO FIGHT. Over Two Hundred Leave San Francisco

for the Front. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25 .- To-day over 200 Japanese sailed on the steamer China to fight in the war. Not one apparently had thought of personal sacrifice, yet many left their homes and business interests, after ten or twelve years residence in California, to go back and fight for Japan. Also they pay their own passage across the ocean, or, when they could not do so, friends paid for them.

The Emperor had asked for volunteers. Over 500 young men have answered the call. Besides those who sailed to-day, 300 more volunteers are impatiently waiting for the next steamer to Japan. It has been said that the Mikado's Government sent letters to relatives of Japanese in America, requesting them to call American residents home. But the call for volunteers came through the Japanese Consul in this city, and no compulsion was used.

TAFT ON COST OF PHILIPPINES

TELLS OF PARKER'S INDORSE-MENT OF ATKINSON'S FIGURES.

He Has Great Respect for the Moral Qualities of Atkinson and the Anti-Imperialists, but They Are in an Eestasy -Cost Shown to Be \$204,000,000.

Secretary of War W. H. Taft talked in Newark last night to a great throng in the Krueger Auditorium. He was introduced by Senator John F. Dryden, at whose house he dined previous to the meeting. Senator John Kean, Gov. Murphy and Congressman R. Wayne Parker were among

those on the platform. Senator Dryden took up forty-five minutes in a political speech and then Secretary Taft arose and, after the cheering subsided, talked to his hearers like a teacher to a class of earnest pupils. Only once was he interrupted by applause, and that was when he made a pertinent reference to President Roosevelt. The cheering silenced him for two minutes, and then he resumed his demoltion of Judge Parker's and Edward Atkinson's statistics.

Secretary Taft did not attempt to be eloquent, did not orate, but just talked like a father to a child and the audience listened in wrapt silence. It was one of the most peculiar and yet one of the most effective political demonstrations ever observed in Newark. Mr. Taft devoted his speech to answer-

ing the allegation of Judge Parker in his speech of acceptance that the possession of the Philippines had cost the United States \$650,000,000 and his subsequent States \$650,000,000 and his subsequent acceptance, in a speech, of the statement of Edward Atkinson that the real cost was \$1,200,000,000. These statements Mr. Taft showed to be as wide of the mark as the charge of Judge Parker that the Administration had suppressed the estimates for running the Executive Government, part of which had already been published, and had also refused information as to public receipts and expenditures, which, as nearly every intelligent business man knows, are published by the Treasury Department on every day except Sundays and holidays and are telegraphed to newspapers throughout the country.

Mr. Taft had great respect for persons of the small class who sincerely believed that the Philippines should be immediately abandoned. These anti-imperialists in Mr. Taft's opinion permitted themselves to fall into an ecstagy of feeling that made themselves to the shilled to comment and rest rules for

to fall into an ecstasy of feeling that made them blind to common sense rules for weighing evidence and accepted as proved statements inherently and on their face without foundation. Mr. Taft paid his compliments to those Democrats who are in full sympathy with the disfranchisement of negroes in the South, but are worked up over the fact that the Filipinos do not have the fullest degree of self-government.

ernment.
Judge Parker, Mr. Taft said, had placed himself completely in the embrace of the anti-imperialists and had accepted their statements which were more untrust-worthy than those from Democratic sources, although the motive of the latter was not so highly moral. so highly moral.

so highly moral.

Finding that Judge Parker gave no authority for his original statement that the Philippines have cost the United States \$850,000,000 said that after some investigation he had found that its source was the Democratic campaign text book, in which the cost was itemized. Taking up each item in turn, Mr. Taft said that the first was \$20,000,000 paid to Spain under the treaty of peace and this was the only correct item in the statement. The second item was \$7,269,000 paid for the Friars' lands and it was shown by Mr. Taft that this money was not only paid entirely by the Philipand it was shown by Mr. 1 art that this money was not only paid entirely by the Philippine Government without cost to the United States, but the sale of the land to tenants will reimburse the Philippine Government. The charge that the army expenditures from 1899 to 1903 inclusive had been increased \$500,000,000 was shown to be explorable weekly the series cost of running palpably wrong, the entire cost of running the War Department, exclusive of the army, having been included, the appropriations for rivers and harbors alone during that time amounting to \$100,000,000. Other items included and charged to the Philippines, were \$68,000,000 for fortifications in this

reaches this is by taking the total expenses of the Government in Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Arthur's administrations, or nearly and Mr. Arthur's administrations, or nearly two decades ago, and finding the per capita expense, and then taking the expenses of the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations and taking the per capita during those administrations, allowing 50 cents a head as the natural increase for all expenses, and subtracting the total expense under Arthur's and Cleveland's administrations for eight years from the cost of under Arthur's and Cleveland's administrations for eight years from the cost of the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt; and this increase he charges wholly to the Philippines. He does exclude therefrom \$300,000,000 for the cost of the Spanish from \$300,000,000 for the cost of the Spanish war, reducing the \$1,500,000,000 which he found to be the increase to \$1,200,000,000. In other words, he charges the poor Philippines the cost of the total expansion in the expenses of this Government for every imaginable purpose, most of which was utterly unconnected with the Philippines at all and including one wear heads.

at all, and including one year before the Philippines were heard of.

"The ludicrous absurdity of this theory of figuring, which could only come from an anti-imperialist inspired with the ecstasy of a moral issue is shown by the fact that if we add together the total expense for the six years beginning with the year ending June 30, 1899, which was the year including June 30, 1899, which was the year including the great expense of the Spanish war because only fifty millions were expended before that, and include every year down to the end of the fiscal year 1904, June 30 last, the total expenses of the War Department and the Navy Department—not only of the army and navy, but of the War Department and the Navy Department—amount to \$1,233,000,000. This total amount to \$1,233,000,000. This total expense includes \$132,000,000 for rivers and harbors. It takes a brain that is labyrinthian to attribute to the Philippines the river and harbor expenses of the United

"Then in the same calculation there is Then in the same calculation there is 75,000,000 in fortifications, coast defences of the United States. How they are caused by the Philippine policy perhaps Mr. Atkinson can explain, but certainly it is beyond my capacity. Then there are all the other civil expenses of both the War and the Navy departments a hundred different items. departments, a hundred different items,

He says in his letter, to which Judge
Parker refers so feelingly, that an accountant would wish to know first how much the
Government of the United States expends in supporting the civil government of the Philippine Islands. As a matter of fact, there is no expense to the United States there is no expense to the United States Government in the maintenance of the civil government in the Philippine Islands." "Now, in the face of all this extravagance of wild reasoning," said Mr. Taft, "may we not come down to the facts and inquire what were the actual expenses of the Philip-pine Islands to the United States? Let us start with the proposition that the Philipus start with the proposition that the Philip-pine Islands, so far as the civil establish-ment in these islands is concerned, and that includes the constabulary, has always ment in these islands is concerned, and that includes the constabulary, has always been self-supporting—that is, the civil expenses have always been paid out of the revenues of the islands, except three million dollars voted to relieve suffering from threatened famine in 1903. Secondly, the Democratic party took the course which Mr. Atkinson says ought to be taken by procuring a resolution of the Senate directing that the Secretary of War report what the actual cost of the army in the Philippines was from June 30, 1898, to May 1, 1902.

"This examination was detailed and exact. The Secretary of War made his report and appended thereto the report of the various bureau officers and of the auditing officers, upon which his report was based, and it showed that the expenses in the acquisition of the Philippine Islands of the army which could properly be chargeable to the islands and the operations in them and the maintenance of the army there amounted to \$109.000,000.

"In addition to the \$109.000,000, for the reasons I have already stated, \$1,000,000

reasons I have already stated, \$1,000,000 may be added for the extra expenses in the Navy Department, \$3,000,000 for the

famine fund, \$20,000,000 for the amount paid under the treaty, making a total of \$193,000,000 down to the first day of May, 1902. By that time the insurrection was wholly suppressed, and the American soldiers in the Philippines began to be reduced from 27,000, until now they do not number more than 12,000, and orders have been issued by the War Department which in due course will reduce the army to 10,000. A soldier in the Philippines cas \$140 more per man, on the average, than in the United States; and there are also enlisted in the army of the United States 4,500 Philippine scouts, which cost the Government an average of \$500 a man. Assuming that the American soldiers, if not maintained in the Philippines would have to be maintained in the United States, and taking the entire cost of the Philippine scouts, the cost to the Government, from May 1,1902, down to the present time, did not exceed perhaps \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000, or a total to date of about \$204,000,000.

"The Democratic calculators desire to charge the whole increase from 27,000 men to 61,000 men to the Philippines. Sixtyone thousand troops are not too many for this country, even if we did not have the Philippine Islands. It would form only the skeleton of an army which we would need were we to be attacked or were we to become involved in any foreign war. The enormous increase in the wealth and population of the country justifies the maintenance of a force so small that it does not amount to more than one in every 1,400 of the population, a ratio less than the Regular army in Washington's time or in the time of Thomas Jefferson. In addition to this, the coast deferces of this country alone, without the outlying possessions at all, with the guns which are mounted to-day for one shift to each gun, require 28,000 men, though there are now only about 14,000 engaged in it. This increase is necesority due to the establishment of coast

to-day for one shift to each gun, require 28,000 men, though there are now only about 14,000 engaged in it. This increase is necessarily due to the establishment of coast defences, and these were begun at the instance of Mr. Tilden and planned and recommended in Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. The Monroe Doctrine, as Mr. Tilden points out, is one which requires this country to be in a condition to enforce it."

ONLY BARNEY MARTIN

Says Morgan Has Sent Him Any Tammany Complaints of Registration.

Supt. Morgan's deputies found yesterday that the Tammany law committee had decorated the front of the building at 11 Park row with a sign stretching all the way across it, reading: "Tammany Hall Law Committee." It was in front of the windows of the deputies' office and one of them proceeded to tear it down. The sole member of the law committee then on guard, Robert L. Luce, protested, without avail. Word was sent to Mr. Morgan and he sent back word that he didn't an prove of the action of his deputies, and if the law committee wanted to shut out the light from his offices it could do so. Late yesterday afternoon John T. Dool-

ing of the law committee brought down to Mr. Morgan's office an angry citizen with a protest. The citizen was Adolph Wasserman, who lives in the Thirty-first Assembly district and says he has been voting here forty-two years. He is a citizen born in Paris while his American parents were travelling abroad. According to his story, he got a summons to appear at Mr. Morgan's office yesterday to ex-

out. Just as I was about to take the elevator down, a man came out from Mr. Morgan's office and told me that if I voted the straight Republican ticket it would be all right.

When Dooling produced Wasserman again Morgan took Wasserman before Bowman, who denied that he had ever said Wasserman couldn't vote. "He's a liar if he says I did," were the words used by Bowman according to Dooling. Mr. Morgan asked Wasserman if he could point out the man who had accosted him at the elevator, but Wasserman didn't see him among the deputies there then. Then Dooling and Wasserman left. Bowman and Deputy Fuchs followed them out, and Bowman again accused Wasserman of lying. Republican ticket it would be all right

"You wouldn't say that to me down on the street," shouted Wasserman. Several Morgan deputies rushed out, and Dooling got Wasserman away. Fuchs offered to have all the deputies lined up before Wasserman at 6 o'clock to-night for him to rick out if he could the man who he said of this city. pick out, if he could, the man who he said had accosted him, but Mr. Dooling had accosted him, but Mr. Dooling coun-selled Wasserman to have nothing more to do with Morgan's outfit.

Mr. Morgan declared yesterday that out of one batch of 10,000 names on the registry lists which his men had looked up on Monday 1,500 were names of persons who were not known at the addresses given. The addresses were mostly in the downtown districts, he said. Application will be made to the Supreme Court to have them stricken from the lists, Mr. Morgan said. He also

said:
"I have not heard of a single instance where Tammany Hall has tried to prevent the illegal registration of one man. The only Democrat who has ever sent a scrap only Democrat who has ever sent a scrap of information here has been Senator Mar-tin. I shall be very glad if any one who has any doubt of our non-partisanship will ask Senator Martin if he is not thoroughly estificial with what we did for him." ask Senator Martin if he is not thoroughly satisfied with what we did for him."
Senator Martin is the leader of the Fifth district, where Richard Van Cott was lately arrested. Mr. Morgan would not say that this case was the one referred to.
A lot of men turned up at Mr. Morgan's office yesterday with what purported to be a letter from him accusing them of two peculiar offences. The letter hore a clumsy forgery of his signature and cited the

peculiar offences. The letter hore a clumsy forgery of his signature and cited the recipients to appear to answer charges of betting on the election and posting pol-tical handbills in factories, on pain-of having their names stricken off the registration

REGISTERING ILLEGALLY TO GET EVIDENCE Charges of illegal registration are to be brought against William J. White and Domicharges of hierar registration are to be brought against William J. White and Dominick Agnelli, two of Morgan's deputies, who, it is alleged, registered from a Raines law hotel at 183 South street, kept by James O'Neill, for the purpose of getting colonization evidence. This announcement was made by Lawyer John Hoyer at a hearing of the case before Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs court yesterday. Both White and Agnelli, who had registered at the hotel under the names of Wilson and Gardella, swore O'Neill took them to a registration booth at 82 Cherry street, and that they there registered falsely.

Emil Fuchs of Supt. Morgan's office and Deputy Thomas Byrnes of Attorney-General Cunneen's office, who were in court, said it was not intended that White and

said it was not intended that White and Agnelli should go so far. They said that both men had already appealed to the Supreme Court to have their names stricken from the list, and Mr. Fuchs said that a conviction could hardly be obtained, because it would be necessary to show criminal in-tent, and in this case such intent was lack-

O'Neill was held in \$1,000 for further examination hext Tuesday.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION ENDS. Religious Work Among Negroes Transferred to the Board of Missions.

Boston, Oct. 25 .- This was the last day of the Episcopal convention. A matter that provoked some discussion was the report of the committee on canons of the standard book of common prayer," which asked for the privilege of allowing a Bishop to authorize the use of translations of the prayer book for foreign congregations, the case of the Swedes of Minnesota being cited. This was laid on the table.

Dr. Huntington's resolution abolishing the commission for work among negroes and transferring the work to the Board of Ministering the work to the Board of

Missions was adopted. The last service of the convention was held in Trinity Church at 5 o'clock, when Bishop Potter read the

The Educational Value of The Metrostyle PIANOLA

HESE Recitals are intended primarily to demonstrate the artistic possibilities of the Pianola, but they are also profoundly suggestive of the educational value of the instrument. The invention of the Pianola has made it possible for everyone to obtain in the home an intelligent familiarity with the world's Masterpieces of Music-without which no education can be considered well-rounded or complete.

During the past year, the educational world has been deeply stirred by a realization of the importance of the Pianola in inculcating an appreciation of music, as distinguished from the oldfashioned idea that a musical education consisted in trying to learn to perform upon the piano-and not succeeding.

Progressive colleges and schools which aim to have the latest and best appliances for the use of pupils have added or are now about to add a Pianola to the Department of Music. The following is but a partial list of such institutions in which either a Pianola or an Aeolian is at present being used:

Radcliffe College Tufts College, Teachers College University of Michigan Oberlin College Beloit College Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Framingham (Mass.) Normal School Columbia Conservatory of Music (Chicago)

Harvard University

Columbia University

Amherst College

Vassar College

Pianola Recital

TO-DAY, Wednesday, at 3 P. M. (No cards of admission required) SOLOIST:

Mr. EDWARD BROMBERG, Basso Cantaute

The Pianola
The Aeolian Pipe Organ
Mr. ER NEST HUNTER

PROGRAMME.

MR. BROMBERG.

Phantoms, Op. 15, No. 3... Mrs. H. H. A. Beach Thais, Paraphrase de Concert, J. Massenet Perlihou Etude, Op. 67, No. 2 Morits Moszkowski PIANOLA. MR. BROMBERG. Accompanied with the Pianola.

THE WEBER PIANO USED

Hill School (Pottstown, Pa.) Briarcliff Manor School **Morton Street Public School** (Newark, N. J.)

Miss May Winsor's School (Boston) Crane Normal Institute of Music St. Mary's Academy (Burlington, Vt.) (Potsdam, N. Y.) It is interesting to learn that so many of our foremost educational institutions have introduced a piano-player into the Dept. of Music. But it is significant that in every instance the choice has been the Pianola

Under the auspices of the recently inaugurated "Music Lovers' Library," clubs are being formed in all parts of the country to carry on the study of music in private homes. Most instructive and fascinating courses in musical appreciation are now available to all Planols-owners. A very interesting descriptive handbook of The New Musical Education will be sent to any address upon application to The Acolian

The Metrostyle Is Now Incorporated In All Pianolas—Prices \$250 and \$300

The Pianola has in the Metrostyle an improvement of the utmost importance which is not even approxi-

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, See Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

LAWYERSCHWARZKOPFJAILED

FORMER PARTNER, EX-JUSTICE FURSMAN, COMPLAINANT.

Arrested in Troy on a Bench Warrant Following an Indictment for Grand Larceny-Case Grew Out of Alleged Fraudulent Transaction in New York.

TROY, Oct. 25.-Under an indictment charging grand larceny John Schwarzkopf, formerly member of the law firm of Fursman, Little & Schwarzkopf of New York, was arrested in this city to-day and is now

of this city. This indictment was found on testimony of Mr. Fursman and his partner, Mr. Little, furnished to the Grand Jury which sat in September. Subsequently, at the Cotober term of the Supreme Court, Justice Betts presiding, judgment by default was taken on a note which, it is alleged, ex-Justice Fursman was ultimately obliged to leash.

It is understood that Schwarzkopf came to this city to-day to inquire about that judgment, which was taken by default Evidently he knew nothing of the criminal proceedings instituted and seemed greatly surprised when the officer accosted him of the tariff law which his compromise bill in the street and, despite his protestations,

took him to the jail. This arrest grew out of a transaction which it is alleged occurred in New York city. Schwarzkopf was then accused of appropriating money collected by him When arrested and confined he appealed to his law partner, Mr. Fursman, who furnished the money by means of a note which gave Schwarzkopf his release. His note, it is charged, proved to be worthless so far as the indersement of Schwarzkonf was concerned, and when the time came for payment ex-fustice Fursman had to

Both the criminal and civil proceedings were conducted as quietly as the law permits in such ocses. Mr. Fursman personally appeared before the Grand Jury and was the only witness in the civil action. Schwarzkopf made strong efforts to get out on bail, but at 11 o'clock to-night had not succeeded, and t looks as if he will have to stay behind he bars till the court con-venes, which will not be until after election

CAUGHA BY COMSTOCK. Two Men Argested for Sending Pictures Through the Mails.

A man who gave his name as A. Frohman. was arrested at the Astor House yesterday by Anthony Comstock and United States Marshal Henkel on the charge of using the mails for traffic in improper pictures Comstock blushed a crimson hue when he told how he corresponded with Frohman, who had an address at 25 East Fourteenth street, who had an address at 25 East Fourteenth street, who had a hired desk room. He said he bought by mail \$17.50 worth of the pictures before he induced Frohman to meet him, under the name of Stanton, at the Astor House.

Samuel Goldberg of 123 Fifth avenue was arrested on a similar charge late in Bail in each case was fixed by United

SITE FOR NEW NORMAL SCHOOL. To Cost \$1,000 an Acre in the Counties of Essex and Passaic.

TRENTON, N. J. Oct. 25 .- The State Board of Education has selected a site for the new State Normal School provided for by an act of the last Legislature. The site chosen is on the Valley road and Fifth avenue in the townships of Acquackanock and Montclair, in the counties of Essex and Passaic. It contains twenty-five acres and is to be purchased from the North Jersey Land Company for \$25,000 subject to approval by the Governor, Bufore making the by the Governor, Below choice the committee examined sixty-four

SHAW SPEAKS IN JERSEY CITY. Answers Judge Parker's Anti-Protection

Talk-Big Crowd to Hear Him. Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw. spoke for two hours last night at a big and

enthusiastic Republican mass meeting in Elks Hall, Henderson and York streets, Jersey City. Herman Walker, candidate for Congress in the Tenth New Jersey district, presided.

Mr. Shaw's breezy delivery caught the crowd and he made a hit with the remark that, "there is as much difference between a politician and a statesman as there is between a young man looking for a situation between a young man looking for a situation and a young man looking for work." In Our Organization,

On Saturday last the Democratic candidate He cites the fact, so frequently stated, that originally the protective tariff was imposed for the encouragement of infant industries. our industries are no longer infantile, therefore the protective tariff should be re-moved. Those who advocated protection under conditions existing one hundred years ago very likely failed to anticipate conditions existing now, and therefore some of the arguments used are not applicable now. The principle of and the application of the principle is as ben-

Judge Parker quotes Henry Clay in his support of his compromise tariff of 1833, but with the instinct of an advocate, Judge Parker failed to quote Heny Clay's opinior gradually reduced. In a speech delivered 'If the term of seven years were to be "If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which this people has enjoyed since the establishment of our present Constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824." While the great statesman thought a gradual reduction preferable to an immediate repeal, results did not justify his course.

thought a gradual reduction preferable to an immediate repeal, results did not justify his course.

In six years the revenue fell off 25 per cent. and the Government was borrowing money, and within four years horses were selling at auction for \$2, cows, at \$1, oxen at 12½ cents each, hogs at 6½ cents each and sheep at 13½ cents each.

The distinguished jurist is as reckless in his tariff utterances as in his statements concerning expenses of the Philippine Islands, for he even cites the year 1800, and that period generally, as being a period of prosperity. It is not customary for Presidents, however weak and incompetent, to libel their own administrations, and in his annual message in December, 1860, James Buchanan said:

sage in December, 1860, James Buchanan said:

"With unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and all the elements of natural wealth our manufactures have suspended; our public works are retarded; our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment and reduced to want. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is in a deplorable condition."

This utterages rises an issue between

condition."

This utterance raises an issue between James Buchanan and Judge Parker. They are in absolute agreement on the merits of free trade. One of them speaks in behalf of a gradual reduction in tariff duties, and the other spoke of the effect of such a reduction. Unfortunately for the distinguished candidate, all history supports the description given by James Buchanan.

"Power "he said in closing "this is a protty."

Boys," he said in closing, "this is a pretty good old country. Hook up to the party that does things. Get into the party that preaches the gospel of hopefulness and not of despair."

Three of This Crew Wounded. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 25.—The trawler Gull arrived at Hull to-day. Three of her crew vere badly wounded in the attack which the Russian warships made on the North Sea fishing fleet.

"THE BENEDICT" Celebrated Collar Button

Wonderfully Improved,
NEW Pat. Oct. 6, 1903.
END VIEW
plate, None genuine unless stamped
Benedict and date of patent.

FOR SALE ONLY BY Benedict Brothers, Jewelers,

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Oct. 25.-Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. the Colonial Secretary, in a speech at Leamington, said he believed the nation would indorse the Government, not merely in demanding reparation from Russia, but prompt reparation. Looking at the outrage in the calmest and most composed manner it was evident that it was the result either of murderous intention or wicked

which is in constant touch with the woolen centres of the old world, makes us practically a part of it: yet we are typically American—and, above all else, a

store which leads. For new styles, the best styles, and the first styles—come here. A plant worthy of your consideration.

Burnham & Phillips Eustom Calloring Only, 119 4 121 Massau St.

MARRIED.

KERR—ARCHBALD.—Oct. 25, 1904, Miss Elizabeth Archbald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Archbald, and Mr. John Campbell Kerr of Englewood, N. J., were married Tuesday evening in the First Presbyterian Church at Scran-

LAW-GILMAN.-On Oct. 22, 1804, at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. William P. Stevenson, Elizabeth Bethune, daughter of Theodore Gilman, to

DIED.

BACH.—On Monday, Oct. 24, 1904, Joseph Bach, at his residence, 6 West 190th st., after a short illness, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral from the residence of his daughter. Mrs. S. Lavanburg, 18 East 49th st., on Wednes day, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock.

BOACK.—At Bayonne, N. J., Henry J. Boack of 849 East 184th st., New York city. Funeral service at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopa Church, St. Ann's av. and 140th st, on Thurs day morning, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock.

BRUYN.—At his home, Kingston, N. Y., on the night of Sunday, Oct. 28, 1904, Augustus Has brouck Bruyn, son of the late Severyn and Catharine Hasbrouck Bruyn, aged 87 years. Funeral from the house, 41 Pearl st., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice

HENRY .- At East Orange, on Oct. 25, 1904, Ed Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 27, on the arrival of the D., L. & W. train leaving New

RUNDIO.—At South Orange, N. J., Dr. Eleanor Louisa Rundio, of typhoid fever, in her 26th Relatives and friends are invited to attend the

funeral, from the residence of her parents at 212 Academy st., on Thursday, at 11 A. M Interment at the convenience of the family STEPHENS.-Suddenly, on Oct. 24, Marian Shier Stephens, beloved wife of Walter R. Stephens. and daughter of the late James Shier, M. A. Services at 256 West 108th st., on Wednesday evening at 8. Interment in Rosedale Cemetery.

Orange, at convenience of family. Newark and oklyn papers please copy. VAN COTT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1904, at his residence, 163 West 86th st., Cornelius Van Cott.

residence, 163 West 86th st., Cornelius Van Cott. Notice of funeral later. LINCOLN CLUB. 12 EAST STR ST.—Having beer informed of the sudden death of our beloved president, true friend and leader, the Hon-Cornelius Van Cott, the Executive Committee hereby notify all members of this organica-tion to be present at a special meeting, to be held at the Clubhouse on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 830 P. M., to take suitable action.

Great Pinelawn Cometery, 2,315 acres. A